

ABSTRACT

A process for depleting monovalent cations from water comprising subjecting the water to reverse osmosis, so that the retentate from this reverse osmosis has a higher ionic concentration, and subjecting said retentate to electrodialysis, so as to recover a water depleted in monovalent cations. The water may, for example, be intended for nutritional purposes. The may also, for example, contain monovalent and divalent cations, In one embodiment, the permeate from the reverse osmosis is added to the water depleted in monovalent cations, so as to obtain a water with a controlled mineral content.

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